

REMARKS

Claims 1-20 are pending. The indication of allowable subject matter with respect to claims 3-9 and 13-19 is appreciated.

Claims 11-20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Sasai et al '803 (*hereafter: Sasai*). The applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for the following reason(s).

Sasai discloses a facsimile apparatus 1 as a reading/printing apparatus, not a *display apparatus* as required by claim 11.

Sasai's facsimile apparatus has a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel 11, but fails to show *a panel support supporting the LCD panel*.

The Examiner refers us to Sasai's front cover 200 illustrated in Fig. 4, and erroneously holds that this front over corresponds to the Applicant's claimed *front cover*. At this point, we would take notice that cover 200 in Sasai is disclosed as an upper cover 200, not a front cover. Accordingly, calling cover 200 a front cover is a misnomer and confuses the reader.

Note that in order for an anticipation rejection to be proper, the anticipating reference must disclose exactly what is claimed. "A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). "The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim." *Richardson*

v. *Suzuki Motor Co.*, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989). Note here that the Examiner has not relied on "inherency," accordingly, each and every element must be expressly described in Sasai.

Claim 11 calls for *a front cover disposed in front of the LCD panel*.¹ Looking to Sasai's Fig. 1, which shows the position of upper cover 200 when Sasai's apparatus is whole, we can clearly see that the front cover 200 is *not disposed in front of the LCD panel*.

Looking further to Sasai's drawings, we note that Sasai's LCD panel 11 is disposed within scanner unit 300. Scanner unit 300 has its own front cover (unnumbered) and neither the scanner unit 300 nor the LCD 11 are covered by upper cover 200.

Additionally, claim 11 calls for *a rear cover disposed in the rear of the LCD panel and the panel support and coupled with the front cover*.

The Examiner refers us to Sasai's rear cover 100 illustrated in Fig. 4, and erroneously holds that this rear cover corresponds to the Applicant's claimed *rear cover*. At this point, we would take notice that cover 100 in Sasai is disclosed as a lower cover 100, not a rear cover. Accordingly, calling cover 100 a rear cover is a misnomer and confuses the reader.

WE draw your attention to col. 7, lines 18-28, in Sasai which describe a facsimile apparatus 1 as a reading/printing apparatus having a *housing* which forms the front, rear, right, and left walls. This housing incorporates a scanner unit 300 as an original convey type reading apparatus, a serial

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It has long been an accepted practice in the PTO to have the preamble give meaning to the claim and properly define the invention, *Gerber Garment Technology, Inc. v. Lectra Systems, Inc.*, 916 F.2d 683, 16 USPQ 2d 1436, 1441 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

printing type printing apparatus as a printing apparatus, a control board unit, and a power supply unit. The housing is basically constituted by a lower cover 100 as a first housing on the lower side, an upper cover 200 as a second housing on the upper side, and a rear cover which is a third housing (to be described later) for guiding a printing sheet and covering the power supply unit.

Accordingly, Sasai discloses that lower cover 100 is not a *rear cover*. Looking to Fig. 2, Sasai illustrates a rear cover 15, however rear cover 15 clearly is not *disposed in the rear of the LCD panel and the panel support and coupled with the front cover*.

Looking to Fig. 13 in Sasai, we find further illustration of scanner unit 300, wherein the LCD is now referred to as a display unit 342, and an illustration of a panel board 343 (i.e., *a panel support supporting the LCD panel*) on which the display unit (LCD) is mounted. Also illustrated in Fig. 13 is a front cover, referred to as panel frame 340, *disposed in front of the LCD panel 342* (a.k.a. LCD 11).

Note here that when scanner unit 300 is removed from the facsimile apparatus, the LCD panel remains with the scanner unit 300, thus covers 100 and 200 are not equivalent to the rear and front covers set forth in the Applicant's claims.

Accordingly, it is clear from the various drawing illustrations in Sasai that Sasai fails to anticipate the features of *at least one coupling extended from a front surface of the rear cover toward the front cover, said coupling having a groove formed therein; and at least one rib formed to extend from a skirt of the front cover for engaging the groove of the coupling*, when Sasai is properly considered to disclose a front cover 340 disposed in front of LCD panel 342.

Accordingly, the rejection of claims 11-20 is deemed to be in error, and should be withdrawn. "There must be no difference between the claimed invention and the reference disclosure, as viewed by a person of ordinary skill in the field of the invention." *Scripps clinic & Research Foundation v. Genentech, Inc.*, 927 F.2d 1565, 18 USPQ2d 1001, 18 USPQ2d 1896 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

We note here that claims 13-19 were included in the statement of the rejection, but were deemed to contain allowable subject matter in paragraphs 5 and 6 on page 4 of the Office action.

Claims 1, 2 and 10 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as rendered obvious and unpatentable, over Sasai. The Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for the following reason(s).

Claim 1 is similar to claim 11 in its preamble, which provides patentable weight to the claimed subject matter. Claim 1 differs from claim 11 in that claim 1 calls for *at least one coupling extended from a rear surface of the front cover toward the rear cover, said coupling having a groove formed therein; and at least one rib formed to extend from a skirt of the rear cover for engaging the groove of the coupling.*

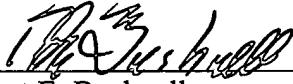
When Sasai is properly considered to disclose a front cover 340 disposed in front of LCD panel 342, we find no disclosure supporting an anticipation rejection with respect to the foregoing features of claim 1.

Accordingly, the rejection of claims 1, 2 and 10 is deemed to be in error and should be withdrawn.

The examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider the application, withdraw the objections and/or rejections and pass the application to issue in view of the above amendments and/or remarks.

Should a Petition for extension of time be required with the filing of this Response, the Commissioner is kindly requested to treat this paragraph as such a request and is authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 02-4943 of Applicant's undersigned attorney in the amount of the incurred fee if, and only if, a petition for extension of time be required and a check of the requisite amount is not enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,



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